(b) if so, the precise proposals mooted and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIHARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) One of the decisions taken at the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 8-2-2003 was that the states will strengthen and streamline special branches of their police forces and make full use of the intelligence apparatus at the Central level so as to facilitate greater coordination between the Centre and the States in the field of counter terrorism.

Setting up of Coastal Commissionerate in Maharashtra

3477. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:
DRAKHILESHDAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal to set up Coastal Commissionerate for management of its 784 Kms. coastal international border;

(b) if so, the broad features and functions of the Commissionerate; and the Central Government aid sought therefor; and

(c) whether such Coastal Commissionerates are also proposed to be set up in the other coastal States for management of the coastal borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MMSTRYOFHOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D.SWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

Capacity of jans

†3478. SHRI BASHISTHANARAINSINGH:

SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AG ARWALLA:

Wil! the Minister of HOME AFFAIfc S *oe* pleased 10 state :

(a) the capacity of each central prison in the various states and the names of prisons out of them presently having the prisoners beyond the capacity hereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the percentage of such prisoners among them who if convicted would be awarded punishment less than their period of detention; and

(c) the steps likely to be taken by Government to abolish such judicial irony and to release the persons being detained beyond the requisite period of time?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I. D. SWAMT): (a) There were 90 Central prisons in the country with a total capacity of 96,037 at the end of the year 2000. The number of prisoners therein was 111215 which is of their 115.8% capacity. While the prison wise details of the capacity and actual utilization are not available centrally, the cumulative details in respect of States and UTs are given in the enclosed Statement *(See* below).

(b) The information regarding percentage of such prisoners, who if convicted would be awarded punishment less than their period of detention is not maintained centrally.

(c) The Supreme Court of India in Rajdev Sharma *Vs.* State of Bihar Case (1998) has held that in cases where the accused has been in prison for a period of not less than half of the maximum period of punishment prescribed for the offence, the trial court shall release the accused on bail forthwith on such condition as it deems fit.

Besides, the Central Government have sanctioned a scheme to set up 1734 Fast Track Courts for expeditious disposal of long pending cases and other cases involving undertrials. The Cr. RC. (Amendment) Bill, 1994 which was introduced in Raj> i Sabha on 9th May, 1994 envisages a new Section, namely Section 438-A, to provide that where undertrial prisoner other than the one accused of an offence for which defc'h has been prescribed as one of the punishment, has been under detention for a period not less than half of the maximum period of imprisonment provided for the alleged offences, he she aid be released on personal bond with a surety.

Statement

Jail-wise Capacity and Population of Inmates at the end of 2000

SI. No	State/UT	Number of Jails	Total capacity of inmates Male :	Female	Total	Inmates Population Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central Jails								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	5284	20	5304	6383	115	6498
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	6	10017	18	10035	9916	101	10017
5.	Goa	1	142	25	167	200	10	210
6.	Gujarat	2	2370	*19*	2449	3500	110	3610
7.	Haryana	2	1685	15	1700	3406	79	3485
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	453	23	476	366	12	378
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1160	60	1220	479	6	485
10.	Karnataka	6	3671	206	3877	5335	175	5510
11.	Kerala	3	2854	198	3052	2853	59	2912
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8	6651	462	7113	14157	390	14547
13.	Maharashtra	8	10292	320	10612	13838	481	14319
14.	Manipur	2	1050	20	1070	375	30	405
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	1	414	100	514	412	58	470
17.	Nagaland	1	550	50	600	302	0	302
18.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Punjab	7	6587	149	6736	8551	380	.8939
20.	Rajasthan	6	6005	155	6160	5271	68	5339
21.	Sikkim	1	75	0	75	166	0	166
22.	Tamil Nadu	9	13522	246	13768	13637	10	13647
23.	Tripura	1	210	0	210	464	0	464
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5	7001	30	7031	4408	22	4430
25.	West Bengal	5	10108	298	10406	4558	170	4728
	TOTAL (STATES)	84	90101	2474	92575	98577	2276	100853
26.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	5	3237	0	3237	10164	0	10164
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	1	201	24	225	194	4	198
	TOTAL (UTs)	6	3438	24	3462	10358	4	10362
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	90	93539	2498	96037	108935	2280	111215